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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 18th January 1891.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 100 copies.

The National Congress.

A Musalmán, in an article contributed to the *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 1st January, says that the National Congress is, no doubt, a very noble movement. The more a man inquires into its objects, the more he is convinced that it is calculated to strengthen British rule, promote the welfare of the people and save the country from internal and external dangers. All religious quarrels between the Hindús and Musalmáns will cease on the growth of the influence of the National Congress. British rule will not be so popular as it should be, nor will Government be able to trust the people, until the requests of the Congress are granted and the administration is improved in the way suggested by that body. If Government shows a desire to advance the best interests of the people and to respect their leaders, they are sure to assist it in an emergency.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The Calcutta National Congress.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 7th January, gives a brief account of the proceedings of the Calcutta National Congress, and of the arrangements made for the accommodation of dele-

gates, and observes that the Anglo-Indian newspapers to which the national movement is an eyesore, and which expressed great joy in November last at the imaginary death of the Congress, must be much grieved at the brilliant success of the assemblage. Apparently they were misled by the decrease in Congress agitation in this country during the last two years. The fact is that all educated persons, and even a large proportion of ignorant men, now fully appreciate the aims and objects of the Congress, and that consequently there is no longer any necessity for the continuance of a strong agitation. But nothing could be a greater mistake than to imagine that the decrease in agitation is a sign of the growing unpopularity of the movement. The Reception Committee at Calcutta did nothing up to the end of November and existed only in name, but everything was complete in two or three weeks. The *pandal* was built, Rs. 55,000 were raised from subscription to meet the expenses, and all necessary arrangements made for the accommodation of delegates. (The *Nairang*, Agra, of the 5th January, the *Subodh Sindhu*, Khandwa, of the 7th idem, and some other newspapers publish the substance of the proceedings of the Calcutta Congress.)

Circulation, 226 copies.

The *Hamdard* (Fyzabad), of the 8th January, gives the substance of some of the resolutions passed by the last National Congress, and observes that, judging from those resolutions, the aims and objects of the Congress do not appear to be bad. Evidently the Anti-Congress newspapers are influenced by malice in condemning the movement. The *Urdu Guide* accuses Nawáb Shamshu-l-din, Munshi Sadru-l-din and other Muhammadan delegates of abusing Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán at the Congress; but as the *Urdu Guide* is prejudiced against the Congress, its statements cannot be believed.

The same.

Circulation, 200 copies.

The *Álam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), of the 6th January, observes that, at the last Calcutta National Congress Government officers were not reviled and vilified as they had been at the previous meetings, but that Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán was not

The same.

spared. He was abused on the ground that he had prevented Musalmáns from joining the Congress.

Non-attendance of Muhammadan Cawnpore delegates at the Calcutta National Congress.

The same paper expresses great satisfaction at the circumstance that the Musalmáns who had been elected delegates at Cawnpore in their absence did not attend the late National Congress.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Letter of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal's Private Secretary to the Reception Committee of the National Congress.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 7th January, gives a Hindi translation of Sir Charles Elliott's Private Secretary's letter to the Secretary of the Reception Committee, expressing the inability of His Honor and the members of his household to attend the National Congress as visitors, on account of the orders of the Government of India prohibiting the presence of Government servants at such meetings; and observes that Sir Charles Elliott really gave a very proper and courteous reply to the Reception Committee. But the letter is a clear proof that the Government of India does not like the Congress movement.

The alleged unsatisfactory state of affairs in Ireland.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 10th January, says that the existing state of things in Ireland shows that the British Government is not popular with the Irish. A large portion of the public revenues has to be spent in a useless way there, as in this country. The *Hindústán* quotes some figures from the *Northern Echo* showing the annual expenditure on the maintenance of the army and the police, the administration of justice, and so forth; and observes that although such heavy expenditure is incurred every year for the purpose of preserving peace and order in Ireland, peace does not exist there. Indeed, the more the public expenditure is increased in order to restore peace, the greater tyranny is exercised over the people. If the British Government is unable to manage the affairs of Ireland properly, which lies under its very nose, how can it be expected to conduct the administration of a distant country like India in a satisfactory way and to give an ear to the grievances of its native subjects?

Circulation, 325 copies.

The Czarewitch's visit to Native States.

The *Riyázu-l-Akhbár* (Gorahkpur), of the 8th January, is glad to notice that the Nizam, Mahárája Scindiah and Mahárája Gaekwar had no interviews with the Czarewitch during his visit to their respective States, nor did they give him feasts at their capitals. They were well-advised in taking such precautions, and the chiefs of Rájputana and the Punjab had better follow their example.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Comments on Mr. Hall's article in the *Northern Echo* regarding natives.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 7th and 8th January, refers to the article published by Mr. J. W. Hall in the *Northern Echo* in condemnation of natives and to the reply given by Mr. Digby, and observes that Mr. Hall stayed in this country only for four years, and that during that time he did not travel all over the country and mix freely with all classes of the people, like Messrs. Hume, Caine and Schwann. He appears to have confined himself within the four walls of his house in the plains, provided with every comfort, and to have passed his time in amusement at Simla and other hill stations. Apparently all his information has been derived from selfish Anglo-Indians. Mr. Hall highly praises the administration in this country and calls Anglo-Indians Indian guardian angels. Undoubtedly the people worship Europeans as gods; but the former respect and fear the latter, not because the Anglo-Indians take care of them as a father does of his children, or because they are really guardian angels to natives, as Mr. Hall calls them, but because they are afraid that if they happen to incur the displeasure of Anglo-Indians they will be ruined. Perhaps Mr. Edmund Burke observed in one of his speeches on the impeachment of Warren Hastings that natives worship Brahmá, because he is the Creator of the world, and Vishnu, because he is the Preserver of the world, but that they still more devoutly worship Shiva, because he is the Destroyer of the world. What Mr. Burke meant was, that it is a peculiar characteristic of the people of this country that they worship even their powerful foes through fear. This is the reason why

natives express their loyalty and do not raise their heads, even though "the Indian guardian angels" oppress them and deprive them of their livelihood.

Mr. J. W. Hall and the taxation in this country.

The same paper, of the 10th January, expresses surprise that Mr. J. W. Hall thinks that the natives are very lightly taxed. Prejudice and selfishness make a man blind. Although the people are groaning under heavy taxation, some Europeans consider their burdens to be very light. Mr. Hall should again pay a visit to this country and carefully inquire into the condition of the poorer classes, who cannot get even salt without paying a duty.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Sháhjahánpur murder case.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 6th January, referring to the case of Umrao Singh, Budhi Singh and Budha, who were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge on the charge of having killed Kawal Singh at Khánpur in the Sháhjahánpur district, but who were acquitted by the High Court on appeal, observes that the Sessions Judge should go down on his knees and thank God that he has been saved from the sin of putting three innocent men to death. It is difficult to understand why European Judges and Magistrates do not take the same amount of care in deciding the cases of natives as in deciding those of Europeans. A Judge should not be so ready in taking the life of a man which he cannot give.

Circulation 500 copies.

Police reforms.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 8th January, says that a correspondent of the *Amrita Bazár Patrika* recommends the admission of able and educated men to the higher offices in the police force, and an increase in the number of subordinate officials, with a view to improve the force. The first recommendation is a good one, and, if adopted, is sure to lead to an improvement. But the same cannot be said of the other proposal, which would only tend to increase the expenditure. What is above all necessary is, that the police force should be recruited from among honest and conscientious men, though, of course, Government will have to take

some pains in finding out such men; a strict code of procedure should be framed for the police, with a view to deprive them of opportunities for tyrannizing over the people; and at every place the proceedings of the police should be watched, not only by the higher Government officers, but also by some respectable private individuals elected by the people in that behalf.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Jail administration.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 9th January, says that it appears from the Government of India's review of the report on Indian Jails for 1888, that the Government of India forwarded the report of the Jail Committee to the Local Governments and Administrations on the 16th September 1889, calling for their opinions regarding the recommendations of the committee, and urging the necessity for the reform of jail administration, but that they have not yet furnished the Government of India with their opinions. The delay is a good commentary on the promptitude with which the Local Governments carry out the orders of the Supreme Government, and shows that they are opposed to the introduction of any changes. But an improvement in the jail administration is absolutely necessary. The management of jails is very unsatisfactory, convicts being treated like animals by the jail officials. The *Hindústán* highly approves of the establishment of reformatory schools in connection with jails at some places, and observes that the boys on their release from jails will practise the industries they have learnt at the schools, and will thus be able to turn an honest penny. The Government of India should also introduce other necessary reforms.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Applications for transfers of cases.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th January, urges that applications for transfers of cases from one court to another should receive due consideration from the High Court and the Courts of Session. No man can be so foolish as to incur the displeasure of a Magistrate by submitting such an application, unless he is convinced that he cannot receive justice from the latter. To reject such an application is tantamount

to telling the applicant to look for justice from a court prejudiced against him. When such applications are accepted and transfers of cases are made, the proceedings of the officers to whose files the cases have been transferred are generally found to be in favour of the applicants.

Circulation, 1,500 copies.

Income tax.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 5th January, says that when the income tax was introduced by Lord Dufferin, five years ago, on account of financial pressure, his Lordship declared from his seat in the Legislative Council that the tax would be abolished as soon as that pressure ceased to exist. But it is to be regretted that, although the condition of the Imperial treasury has much improved, the Government of India shows no inclination to do away with the tax. The *Bhárat Jiwan* refers to Mr. Mackay's comments on the tax and asks the Government to abolish it in accordance with its promise.

Circulation, 540 copies.

Tuti-i-Hind libel case.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 7th January, observes that newspapers in Europe are frequently prosecuted for libel, but that, as they are generally in a prosperous condition, the cost of such prosecutions does not press hard on them. Not long ago a prosecution was instituted against the London *Times*, which is one of the leading journals in England. But the native newspapers, which, as a rule, have small incomes, can ill afford to pay heavy fines. The editor of the *Tuti-i-Hind* of Meerut has lately been in trouble. He was prosecuted for defamation by two men, and has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fines amounting to Rs. 500. Apart from the gravity or otherwise of the offence, it should be observed that he belongs to an old and respectable family in Meerut, and the punishment inflicted on him is really unduly severe. It is to be hoped that he will be acquitted on appeal, or at least the punishment will be reduced.

Circulation, 1,500 copies.

Abolition of chandu shops at Benares.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 5th January, is glad to notice that all the shops for the sale of chandu at Benares have

been abolished, and that one Hanuman was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 and six months' imprisonment on the 2nd idem in connection with the use of that vile drug. It is to be hoped Government will deal with liquor shops in the same way and save the people from ruin.

Circulation, 219 copies.

The excise system.

The *Ásád* (Lucknow), of the 9th January, observes that the Local Governments and the Government of India have endeavoured to refute the objections made by the Rev. Mr. Evans to the excise system. But no man who sees with his own eyes the effects of the working of the excise administration can accept the statements of those Governments. The existing system can only be approved by those men who are enemies to this country and secretly desire its ruin. The *Pioneer* says that there is only an apparent increase in the use of liquor, inasmuch as liquor is now openly distilled, while the distillation was carried on secretly before. But there is no more truth in the statement of the Allahabad newspaper than there was in the allegation made in the last excise report for these provinces, to the effect that the increase in the sale of liquor was due to the good rabi crop and the celebration of a large number of marriages. The spread of drunkenness is really due to the steady increase in the number of liquor shops. The conduct of Government in connection with the opium trade is equally reprehensible. It purchases all the poppy grown in the country and sells opium at any price it pleases. If any opium eater to whom opium has become a necessary of life, but who cannot afford to pay for the costly drug sold by Government, purchases and uses a cheaper drug, he is arrested and punished. Is this justice? No unprejudiced man can approve of the present excise system.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Indian exports and imports.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 10th January, on the authority of the Indian Traffic Report for the year ending 31st March 1890, refers to the chief exports and imports of this country, and expresses satisfaction at the falling off in the import of cotton and woollen goods, on the ground that the

decrease shows that the people have begun to make a larger use of Indian manufactures. This is a good sign of the times. The more the natives use the things made in their own country, the less will be the drain of the wealth of India to other countries. It is time that the natives should earnestly devote themselves to the pursuit of technical education.

EDUCATION.

Circulation, 487 copies.

Muhammadan Educational Conference, Allahabad.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 10th January, publishes the proceedings of the last Muhammadan Educational Conference held at Allahabad during the Christmas week. There were one thousand chairs in the hall, all of which were occupied by delegates and visitors every day. Sardar Muhammad Haiyat Khán, C.S.I., of Punjab, presided, and 11 resolutions were passed. Three able lectures were also delivered, one being an Urdu translation of the lecture written by Mr. Arnold, Professor in the Aligarh Muhammadan College, on the condition of Musalmáns in the islands of Malaya, Java and Sumatra and in China, and the other two by Nawáb Muhsinu-l-Mulk, Sayyid Mehdi Ali Khán of Hyderabad, on the causes of the original prosperity and on those of the subsequent downfall of the Muhammadan nation. (The *Álam-i-Taswir*, Cawnpore, of the 6th January, also gives the substance of the proceedings of the Conference.)

Circulation, 450 copies.

Supply of tents by Government to the Muhammadan Educational Conference at Allahabad.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 12th January, with reference to the Muhammadan Educational Conference held at Allahabad, observes that Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán is really a very shrewd man. He succeeded in obtaining for the use of delegates many tents from Government, which never lends its things to any other person.

Circulation, 219 copies.

Alleged frequent changes of courses of studies for the examinations of the Allahabad University.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 9th January, complains that last year the curriculum of studies for the Intermediate Examination was almost entirely changed by the Allahabad University, all the

old books being replaced by new ones. It would be a matter for deep regret if the mistake were repeated this year. New text-books should be introduced by all means, if they are better than those already in use. But the fact is that bad books are substituted for good ones. Such a practice can be explained only in two ways, namely, either the University does not properly examine any books at the time of prescribing them as text-books, or its choice is influenced by a desire to benefit its favourite authors and publishers. But frequent changes in the books expose the boys to a great deal of unnecessary expense and labour.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Professor Wordsworth, Bombay.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 8th January, praises Dr. Wordsworth, late professor in a College in the Bombay Presidency, for his industry and sympathy with his pupils, and observes that, on taking leave of his pupils at his retirement on the 27th December, he expressed a hope that they would not forget him, and assured them that he would never forget this country, as he had so long eaten Indian salt. But it is to be regretted that some European professors take little interest in their work. They are always late in their attendance and repeatedly look at the clock during the day, being anxious to go home as soon as the time is up. If any boys ask them to explain anything, they explain it in a very perfunctory way. It would be well if all European professors followed the example of Dr. Wordsworth and performed their work conscientiously, for which they receive their pay.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Alleged sale of adulterated opium at Moradabad.

The *Naiyar-i-A'zam* (Moradabad), of the 5th January, complains that at Moradabad adulterated opium, which is injurious to health, is sold by the license holders, and asks the District Magistrate to remedy the evil. The opium sold at the tahsíldár's office is good, but no man can get more than one or two pice worth at a time. Such a restriction is unnecessary and should be removed.

Murders of prostitutes at Moradabad.

The same paper complains that at Moradabad one prostitute was secretly killed by a man six or seven months ago, and that another has been killed in the same way by one Data Din, a police constable; and observes that if all the prostitutes were made to reside at one place, such murders would not occur. Some persons are of opinion that Cliffordganj had better be set apart for the residence of such women.

Circulation, 226 copies.

Clock tower at Fyzabad.

The *Hamdard* (Fyzabad), of the 8th January, complains that the clock put up at the clock tower in Fyzabad is generally out of order and does not indicate proper time. Is the clock intended only for show? If so, the money spent on it has been simply thrown away.

Circulation, 640 copies.

Unsatisfactory condition of the Cow Protection Society, Hardwár.

The *Godharm Prakásh* (Farukhabad), for January, regrets to notice that the Cow Protection Society at Hardwár is hard pressed for funds, only Rs. 400 being now left in its treasury. Such societies at other places and the public should give aid to it, otherwise it will be abolished. The progress made by the anti-cowkilling movement in the different parts of the country is chifly due to its efforts. It has regularly published the *Godharm Prakash*, distributed copies of pamphlets in favour of cow protection free, and assisted men who deliver lectures on the same subject.

Circulation, 700 copies.

Alleged necessity for providing urinals and lighting streets at Benares.

The *Khichrí Samachár* (Mirzapur), of the 3rd January, on the authority of a correspondent who lately had occasion to pay a visit to Benares, complains that the streets and lanes of that city are generally in a dirty state, there being no urinals there for the use of the public, and that some lanes where light is most wanted on dark nights are not lighted. The Municipal Board should see to this.

Circulation, 100 copies.

Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, Kádian, Gurdaspur, Punjab.

The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 31st December, received on the 10th January, refers to an Urdu pamphlet, called the Fatah-i-Islam, *i.e.*, the victory or triumph of the Muham-

madan religion, which has been written by one Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, Kádian, Gurdaspur district, Punjab. The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* republishes from the pamphlet the preface in which the author complains of the alleged spread of heresies and vices among the Musalmáns, and of the alleged insults offered and injuries done to the Muhammadan religion by the Christians, particluarly referring to the alleged performance of the drama called Mahomet. The Mirza represents himself to be a prophet and declares that he has been sent by God to save the Muhammadan religion from the attacks of Christians, to remove the vices which prevail among the Musalmáns, and to again raise Islam to the high position which it once occupied. He will have no occasion to use arms, but will carry out his mission with the aid of the pen and his tongue.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1890-91.	1890-91.	
1	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Tajamm-ul-Husain,	Jan. 7th ...	Jan. 11th ...	206 copies.
2	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	" ...	" ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" 6th ...	" 12th ...	63 "
3	*Álam-i-Tasvír* ...	Cawnpore ...	" ...	" ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	" " ...	" 10th ...	200 "
4	*Aligarh Institute Gazette,*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Alím-ul-lah ...	" 6th & 10th,	" 9th & 12th,	487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
5	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	" 5th ...	" 8th ...	94 copies.
6	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Kishun Lál ...	" 10th ...	" 13th ...	159 "
7	*Avadh* ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	Ahmad Alí ...	" 9th ...	" 10th ...	219 "
8	*Bhárat Jíwan* ...	Benares ...	Hindi ...	" ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	" 5th ...	" " ...	1,500 "
9	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* ...	Bareilly ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Thákur Prasád ...	" 4th ...	" 7th ...	250 "
10	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* ...	Rámpur ...	" ...	" ...	Muhammad Husain	" 5th ...	" " ...	450 "
11	*Dabir-i-Hind* ...	Agra ...	" ...	Tri-monthly,	Amín-ul-dín ...	" 10th ...	" 12th ...	70 "
12	*Fitnah* ...	Gorakhpur...	" ...	Weekly ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	" 8th ...	" 11th ...	550 "
13	*Godharm Prakásh* ...	Farukhabad	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	Mohan Lál ...	For January ...	" 10th ...	640 "
14	*Hamdard* ...	Fyzabad ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Samsám Alí ...	Jan. 8th ...	" 13th ...	226 "
15	*Hindústán* ...	Káliákankar,	Hindi ...	Daily ...	Gur Datt Sukla ...	" 6th to 11th,	" 7th to 12th,	500 "
16	*Hindústání* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Ganga Prasád Varmá.	" 7th ...	" 9th ...	300 "
17	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahávír Prasád ...	Dec. 31st & Jan. 3rd.	" 13th ...	100 "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1890-91.	1890-91.	
18	*Jám-i-Jamshed*	Moradabad,	Urdu	Weekly	Jamshed Alí	Jan. 4th	Jan. 9th	150 copies.
19	*Ját Samáchár*	Kagarol (Agra).	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly	Kanhai Singh	For November	„ 11th	...
20	*Kárnáma*	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Yáqúb,	Jan. 10th	„ „	250 copies.
21	*Káshí Pattriká*	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	„	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	„ 9th	„ „	475 copies (including 344 copies taken by Govt.)
22	*Káyasth Akhbár*	Lucknow	Urdu	„	Rudra Prasád	„ 8th	„ 12th	1,200 copies.
23	*Káyasth Reformer*	Bareilly	„	„	Thákur Prasád	„ 4th	„ 7th	350 „
24	*Káyasth Samáchár*	Allahabad	„	Monthly	Bhagwán Prasád	For January	„ 13th	350 „
25	*Káyasth Shubh Chintak*	Bareilly	Hindi	Weekly	Thákur Prasád	Jan. 5th	„ 10th	200 „
26	*Káyasth Upkárak*	Agra	Urdu	„	Chhail Bihari Lál,	„ „	„ 11th	400 „
27	*Khattri Hitkári*	„		Monthly	Díná Náth	For January	„ 13th	500 „
28	*Khichri Samáchár*	Mirzapur	Hindi-English.	Weekly	Mádho Prasád	Jan. 3rd	„ 8th	700 „
29	*Khurshid-i-Áfáq*	Pilibhít	Urdu	„	Mazhar Ahsan Khán.	„ 8th	„ 12th	200 „
30	*Mashir-i-Qaisar*	Lucknow	„	Monthly	Ghulam Muhammad.	For December	„ 7th	200 „
31	*Matlá-i-Núr*	Cawnpore	„	Weekly	Gauri Shankar	Jan. 3rd & 10th,	„ 7th & 13th,	50 „
32	*Mihr-i-Nímroz*	Bijnor	„	„	Karím-ul-lah	„ 7th	„ 10th	380 „
33	*Nairang*	Agra	„	„	Pyáreshwar Náth,	„ 5th	„ „	300 „

34	*Naiyar-i-Azam*	...	Moradabad,	"	...	"	...	Amjad Alí ...	" " ...	" 9th ...	250 "
35	*Najm-ul-Hind*	...	Jaunpur ...	"	...	"	...	Muhammad Muhsin	" " ...	" 7th ...	80 "
36	*Nasím-i-Agra*	...	Agra ...	"	...	"	...	Jamná Dás Biswás,	" 7th ...	" 10th ...	400 "
37	*Nasím-i-Hind*	...	Fatehpur ...	"	...	"	...	Sheo Náráyan Lál,	Dec. 23rd & 30th,	" 7th & 11th,	98 "
38	*Nasir-i-Hind*	...	Agra ...	"	...	"	...	Muhammad Alí ...	Jan. 8th ...	" 12th ...	60 "
39	*Nizám-ul-Mulk*	...	Moradabad,	"	...	"	...	Fahím-ul-dín ...	Dec. 31st & Jan. 7th.	" 10th ...	100 "
40	*Nyáya Sudhá*	...	Harda ...	Maráthí-English.		"	...	Wásudeva Bháskar,	Jan. 7th ...	" 9th ...	350 "
41	*Oudh Akhbár*	...	Lucknow ...	Urdu	...	Daily	...	Sheo Prasád ...	" 7th to 13th,	" 7th to 13th,	540 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
42	*Oudh Punch*	...	" ...	"	...	Weekly	...	Sajjád Husain ...	" 1st ...	" 8th ...	425 copies.
43	*Prayág Samáchár*	...	Allahabad ...	Hindi	...	"	...	Har Vansh Datt ...	" 5th & 12th,	" 7th & 13th,	450 "
44	*Rafi-ul-Akhbár*	...	Benares ...	Urdu	...	"	...	Ghulám Husain ...	" 5th ...	" 9th ...	300 "
45	*Rahbar*	...	Moradabad,	"	...	"	...	Partáb Kishun ...	" 1st ...	" 7th ...	100 "
46	*Rás-ul-Akhbár*	...	Gorakhpur...	"	...	"	...	Nizám Ahmad ...	" 8th ...	" 11th ...	325 "
47	*Rohilkhand Punch*	...	Moradabad,	"	...	"	...	Jamshed Alí ...	" 4th ...	" 9th ...	150 "
48	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar*	...	Udaipur ...	Hindi	...	"	...	Banshi Dhar ...	" 5th ...	" " ...	103 "
49	*Subodh Sindhu*	...	Khandwa ...	Maráthí-Hindi.		"	...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	" 7th ...	" 11th ...	275 "
50	*Tamaddní*	...	Lucknow ...	Urdu	...	"	...	Púran Chand ...	" 1st ...	" " ...	125 "
51	*Tohfa-i-Hind*	...	Bijnor ...	"	...	"	...	Jairáj Singh ...	" 6th ...	" 10th ...	260 "

LUCKNOW:
The 16th January 1891.

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